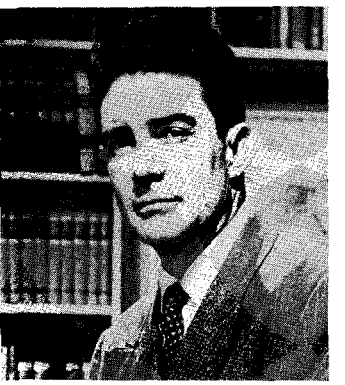
THE
Dan Smoot Report

Vol. 11, No. 28 (Broadcast 516) July 12, 1965 Dallas, Texas



DAN SMOOT

THE RIGHT TO WORK

"I want to urge devotion to the fundamentals of human liberty, the principle of voluntarism. No lasting gain has ever come from compulsion. If we seek to force, we but tear apart that, which, united, is invincible . . . . No man shall be deprived of livelihood for his family because of employment conditional upon membership of any union. Insofar as he and his dependents upon him are concerned, it is capital punishment."[1] — Samuel Gompers, Founder of the AFL and father of American labor unions, 1925

In 1930, fewer than 8% of all employed persons in the United States were members of labor unions.[2] At that time, many businesses had agreements with their employees that any who joined a union would be fired. Union officials, denouncing such agreements as "yellow dog" contracts, demanded a federal law against them.

Though the Constitution grants the federal government no authority to intervene in labor-management affairs, Congress, in 1932, passed the Norris-LaGuardia Act which provided that workers could neither be denied employment because they belonged to unions, nor forced to join unions as a condition of employment. Unions had wanted to outlaw yellow dog contracts which keep workers from joining unions, but not to outlaw yellow dog contracts which force workers to join unions. Hence, union officials did not like the Norris-LaGuardia Act.[3]

In 1933, Congress passed Franklin D. Roosevelt's National Industrial Recovery Act. The labor section of this act gave union bosses what they wanted: it forbade management-employee yellow dog agreements which keep workers from joining unions, but authorized the closed shop—a management-union yellow dog contract which forces employees to join unions as a condition of employment. In 1935, the Supreme Court declared the labor section of the National Industrial Recovery Act unconstitutional. Congress promptly enacted the Wagner Act, reinstituting and expanding the NIRA labor provisions which the Supreme Court had just invalidated. In 1937, the Supreme Court — having embarked upon its lawless career of substituting political ideologies for constitutional law[3,4] — upheld the Wagner Act.

The country was plunged into a bloody, shameful period of monopolistic unionism. Workers, forced to join unions and pay dues, were ordered out on strike as a means of compelling whole industries to do the will of union bosses. Examine the statistics. In 1930 (before the federal gov-

THE DAN SMOOT REPORT, a magazine published every week by The Dan Smoot Report, Inc., mailing address P. O. Box 9538, Lakewood Station, Dallas, Texas 75214; Telephone TAylor 1-2303 (office address 6441 Gaston Avenue). Subscription rates: $10.00 a year, $6.00 for 6 months, $18.00 for two years. For first class mail $12.50 a year; by airmail (including APO and FPO) $14.50 a year. Reprints of specific issues: 1 copy for 25¢; 6 for $1.00; 50 for $5.50; 100 for $10.00—each price for bulk mailing to one person. Add 2% sales tax on all orders originating in Texas for Texas delivery.

Copyright by Dan Smoot, 1965. Second class mail privilege authorized at Dallas, Texas.
No Reproductions Permitted.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

ernment "authorized" compulsory unionism), union membership in the United States was 3,401,000; and the number of members involved in strike activity was 183,000. By 1941 (six years after the Wagner Act was passed), total union membership was 10,201,000; and the number involved in strikes was 2,200,000.[2]

Bombings, beatings, vandalism became commonplace union strike tactics and recruiting practices. The victims included not only business firms which resisted unionism and workers who refused to join unions, but families of non-union workers and entire communities.

Communist infiltration into big monopolistic unions also created grave dangers. Key industries (vital not only to national prosperity but also to national defense) were controlled by unions which were, in turn, controlled by communists.[5]

Public outrage at abuses by monopolistic unions created a movement for voluntary unionism. In 1941, *The Dallas Morning News* gave the movement a name: *right to work*. Other publications picked up the phrase. On November 7, 1944, voters in two states — Arkansas and Florida — adopted amendments to their state constitutions, authorizing right to work laws. Since then, 19 additional states have adopted right to work laws: Alabama, Arizona, Georgia, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Nebraska, Nevada, North Carolina, North Dakota, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Virginia and Wyoming.[6] The Indiana right to work law, adopted in 1957, was repealed early in 1965 by the Democrat-controlled Indiana legislature. The Louisiana right to work law now applies only to agricultural workers and to workers in plants processing agricultural products. Elsewhere, existing right to work laws apply to all workers.[7]

The Florida right to work amendment, approved by voters on November 7, 1944, is typical of the full right to work laws now effective in 19 states. It says:

"The right of persons to work shall not be denied or abridged on account of membership or non-membership in any labor union, or labor organization; provided, that this clause shall not be construed to deny or abridge the right of employees by and through a labor organization or labor union to bargain collectively with their employer."[6]

The movement for voluntary unionism did not grow fast enough to allay public indignation at the arrogant behavior of union bosses to whom the Wagner Act had given special privileges and powers. The public should have demanded repeal of all federal labor laws. The Constitution grants the federal government no authority to legislate in this field. The responsibility to protect life, liberty, and property belongs, constitutionally, to local and state governments. But, without proper education in constitutional principles and without adequate political leadership by constitutionalists, the people demanded changes in, rather than repeal of, federal labor laws.

The Taft-Hartley Act of 1947 resulted. Taft-Hartley is just as unconstitutional as the Wagner Act of 1935 was. Taft-Hartley did, however, reflect prevailing public opinion against compulsory unionism. It outlawed the closed shop; but this was a mere sop to public opinion, because it permitted the union shop. The difference between closed shop and union shop is a meaningless technicality. A closed shop contract is a union-management agreement which prohibits management from hiring non-union workers. Under a union shop contract, management may hire non-union workers but must fire them if they do not join the union after they go to work.

The *effective* Taft-Hartley provision against compulsory unionism is in Section 14 (b) of the Act — the so-called right to work section, which says:

"Nothing in this Act shall be construed as authorizing the execution or application of agreements requiring membership in a labor organization as a condition of employment in any State or Territory in which such execution or application is prohibited by State or Territorial law."[6]

If Section 14 (b) did not exist, union officials would demand that federal courts outlaw state right to work laws — the legal pretext being that the federal government had preempted for itself

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

exclusive right to legislate in the field of labor-management relations. The federal government has no authority for such preemption; no authority to permit, or prohibit, state right to work laws; no authority to operate at all in the field of labor-management relations. Yet, it is a foregone conclusion that the present Supreme Court would illegally usurp power to invalidate state right to work laws if Section 14 (b) of the Taft-Hartley Act were repealed.

Hence, repeal of Section 14 (b) is a major political goal of monopolistic unions. Union bosses fought bitterly against passage of the Taft-Hartley Act, largely because of Section 14 (b). President Harry S Truman, bidding for political support from union bosses, opposed Taft-Hartley and vetoed the act when Congress first passed it. Lyndon B. Johnson, then a U. S. Representative and keenly aware of broad public support for Taft-Hartley, was among those who voted to override President Truman's veto in 1947. In 1949, Lyndon B. Johnson, then a Senator, voted against a bill intended to repeal Section 14 (b).[8]

Johnson's support of Section 14 (b) of the Taft-Hartley Act was the primary reason why union bosses, at the Democrat National Convention in 1960, opposed Johnson, and backed John F. Kennedy, as candidate for the Presidency. In 1964, Johnson promised union bosses that he would work for repeal of Section 14 (b).[7]

On May 18, 1965, President Johnson sent his labor message to Congress, recommending, among other things, repeal of Section 14 (b) of the Taft-Hartley Act.

Several bills to effect repeal have been introduced in both Houses of Congress. The bill most likely to be acted upon is HR 77.[6]

Pro And Con

On August 1, 1958, the AFL-CIO published a 133-page book entitled *Union Security: The Case Against The "Right-To-Work" Laws.*

The book contends that, because a union gets benefits for all employees, all should be forced to support the union: employees who get the benefits of unionism without paying dues are getting a "free ride" at the expense of union members. Unions call these sturdy Americans who want to be left alone many harsh names: moral parasites, scabs, spies, traitors, union-busters.

Unions claim it is a heavy burden to bargain for employees who do not pay union dues; yet, contract negotiating is about the least expensive of all union activities. Unions spend most of their money on political lobbying and propaganda, on slush funds for union officials, and on strikes.

Moreover, unions demanded this monopoly of bargaining. They were not content to sell their services on a voluntary basis, to employees who wanted to buy, permitting others to do their own bargaining. Union bosses wanted a law to give them exclusive bargaining rights in a plant where they could get a bare majority of employees to vote for the union. They got their law (in both the Wagner Act and the Taft-Hartley Act), but now complain that they are abused.

The truth was stated by Donald Richberg in *Labor Union Monopoly* (Henry Regnery Company, Chicago, 1957):

"The unions took away by law the right and freedom of individual employees to contract for themselves — and now the unions demand that non-members be compelled to pay for having their freedom of contract taken away and exercised against their will! The non-member is not a 'free rider'; he is a captive passenger."

Inasmuch as unions do much good for many people, all people who benefit should be forced to support the unions: this is the essence of the unions' "free-rider" argument against right to work laws.

If there were any validity in this argument, then all churches, clubs, fraternal organizations, political parties, and other groups which claim to benefit society, should be empowered to compel all members of society to join and pay dues.

Unions answer this point by saying unions are different. In fact, unions covet the power of

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

government itself. When the AFL challenged the constitutionality of a state right to work law in *Lincoln Union vs. Northwestern Company* (1949), AFL lawyers filed a brief, saying:

"The common rule of collective bargaining carries with it the legal doctrine that the union is the common authority for government of a society of workers. It has in a sense the powers and responsibilities of a government."

This is identical with the corporate-state idea called fascism. It is also identical with the communist idea that all workers in a workers' soviet, or union, must be governed by that soviet, or union.

The unions' *Case Against The "Right-To-Work" Laws* heavily emphasizes this communist-fascistic doctrine that unions should have the power and prerogatives of government itself:

"There can be only one government representing citizens and, by law, there can be only one union representing a given body of employees. At one time in our nation's history, both police forces and labor unions were private organizations in the sense that both were free to deny their services to those who refused to pay in advance . . . .

"Changes in our society now require that police protection be made available to all citizens, whether they order it or not. When police protection was made available and imposed by law upon everyone, the cost of operating a police department was imposed upon all citizens within the geographical unit in the form of taxation.

"It is equally just and reasonable with union protection required by law to be made available to every employee, that all members of the industrial unit pay for the cost."

"The answer to the problem of dishonest officials (be they union, city or state officials) is not to put tax (or dues) paying on a voluntary basis. The answer . . . is greater participation and interest in the affairs of government (be it union, city or state government) . . . .

"Just as tax paying stimulates an interest in local government, dues paying stimulates an interest in union government."

On page 82 of the unions' *Case Against The "Right-To-Work" Laws*:

"The good of the many is of greater moral value than the good of the individual."

This is what Hitler said a thousand times: "The individual is nothing; society is everything; heil!"

Union bosses claim that unionism has produced enormous benefits, not only for union members, but for the entire nation. In *Case Against The "Right-To-Work" Laws*, unions boast primarily about what they have forced others to do. In the first three pages of the book, unions brag that they successfully lobbied for public housing, socialized power (TVA), social security, rural electrification, federal seizure of state-owned tidelands oil, farm subsidies, and even for the Supreme Court's school desegregation decision. Such political lobbying has nothing to do with legitimate union problems. Moreover, it is illegal. Federal tax laws prohibit tax-exempt organizations from engaging in political lobbying; and unions are tax exempt.

Union bosses claim that right to work laws depress the economy, but facts give the lie to that claim. From 1953 to 1963: per capita personal income in right to work states increased 43.7% — increased 37% in states that do not have right to work laws; wages of manufacturing workers increased 46.7% in right to work states—increased 41.5% in non-right to work states; the rate of new jobs created by industry increased 23.3% in right to work states — increased 9% in non-right to work states; bank deposits increased 69.4% in right to work states — increased 63.5% in non-right to work states. In 1964, the unemployment rate in right to work states was 4%—5% in non-right to work states. These statistics, compiled by the Department of Commerce and by the Department of Labor, prove conclusively that the economy is growing faster in states with right to work laws than in other states.[6]

President Johnson says he recommends repeal of Section 14 (b) of the Taft-Hartley Act "with the hope of reducing conflicts in our national labor policy." The President parrots a union argument. Concerning the argument, Mr. Reed Larson (Executive Vice President of the National Right To Work Committee) says:

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

"Proponents of forced unionism have appealed . . . for the elimination of Section 14 (b) with the . . . fallacious argument that it would promote peace and eliminate conflict. Not only does this argument affront the conscience of all freedom-loving Americans — based, as it is, on the Soviet-style peace through suppression of dissent — but the record shows that even this kind of enforced conformity will produce more conflict than it eliminates.[6]

Events in Indiana illustrate Mr. Larson's remarks. During an eight-year period when Indiana had a right to work law, the State enjoyed relative labor peace. Union violence quickly followed repeal of the right to work law in 1965.

On May 17, 1965, Local 997 of the International Union of Electrical Workers ordered a strike at Electric Motors and Specialties Company, in Garrett, Indiana. Many employees refused to strike, continued to work. Numerous threats, against non-strikers and against the plant, were made.[9]

On the night of June 9, about 300 persons mobbed the struck plant, imprisoning 70 employees inside. The mobsters smashed plant windows, injuring workers; damaged 14 automobiles belonging to employees; started about 40 fires, burning a company bus and a company loading ramp. Many of the mobsters had never worked for the company and, therefore, had no legitimate interest in the controversy. Some were from other cities.[9]

Ted Nolan, international representative of the IEU, said the union would disperse the violent mob if the company would close the plant until the strike was settled. The company refused; but, on the morning of June 10, 1965, the Mayor of Garrett ordered the plant closed "for the safety and welfare of the community." Later that day, Circuit Judge Harold D. Stamp issued a temporary restraining order against the union and its officials. The order limited picketing to authorized union personnel and prohibited interference with company employees entering and leaving the plant.[9]

In *Case Against The "Right-To-Work" Laws*, unions argue for "freedom of contract": if an employer and his employees want a union shop contract, state governments should not intervene. The argument is hypocritical. Management and employees had freedom of contract before the federal government passed laws—demanded by unions — to outlaw management-employee contracts displeasing to unions.

Unions do not want non-intervention by government in labor-management affairs, nor do they want impartial treatment by law. They want favoritism for unions. Having successfully lobbied for the Norris-LaGuardia Act of 1932, which prohibited management from making "yellow-dog" contracts to exclude unionism, unions successfully lobbied for another federal law, which continued the prohibition against management but permitted unions to make their own yellow dog contracts. There is no freedom in contracts which force employees to join unions.

In the first place, employees have nothing to do with making the contracts. They are made by management and a union—an outside organization that both management and the employees may, and frequently do, despise.

In the second place, most companies which negotiate union shop agreements with big unions do not want to do it. They simply yield to the brute force and violence of union bosses who can shut down whole industries; hold the population of great cities for ransom; have loyal employees beaten, maimed, and stomped to death, and their personal property destroyed; and terrorize whole communities—for the sole purpose of making management force workers to join unions and pay dues.[10]

One cunning touch in *Union Security: The Case Against The "Right-To-Work" Laws* (as in all other union propaganda) is the identifying of *unions* with the working people who are victimized by unions.

Union contract provisions which compel management to deduct union dues from employees' wages are called "union security" arrangements. "Union security" is made to mean security for

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

workers. Actually, it means a guarantee of money and power for union bosses.

Few of the strikes which cause bloodshed and widespread suffering are intended to get something for workers. They are intended to get something for union bosses.

When Harry Bridges, a few years ago, called a walkout which shut down shipping on the west coast, paralyzed the economy of the Hawaiian Islands, and temporarily crippled vital American military forces at Pearl Harbor, Bridges was not demanding anything for men who worked as longshoremen or as laborers in the Hawaiian pineapple and sugar industries. Bridges was merely staging a protest against the action of a federal district court which had found one of Bridges' henchmen (Jack Hall) guilty of communist sedition under the Smith Act.[11]

When the Teamsters' Union shut off the milk supply for millions of people in New York City a few years ago, union bosses were not trying to get increased benefits for truckdrivers: They were punishing innocent men, women and children, because some truckdrivers in New York did not belong to the Teamsters' Union.[10]

On June 20, 1965, Local 107 of the Teamsters' Union ordered truck drivers in Philadelphia out on strike — to express sympathy for four men whom the Railway Express Company had fired. Some food supplies for the public were delivered by non-striking truck drivers, under police escort; but financial losses (in spoilage of food supplies that could not be delivered, and so on) averaged $4,500,000 a day. During the first four days of the strike, police arrested 119 persons in connection with 64 incidents which involved beating, and otherwise intimidating, non-striking drivers; stealing vehicles; erecting illegal roadblocks. Judge Leo Weinrott ordered the strike stopped, imposing heavy fines on the union and on its officials for each day the strike continued in contempt of court. The union ended the strike on June 26.[12]

Throughout *Union Security: The Case Against The "Right-To-Work" Laws*, abusive language is used against Americans who favor right to work laws. On page 104, G. Bromley Oxnam (now deceased, formerly President of the Council of Bishops of the Methodist Church, President of the World Council of Churches, and high official of the National Council of Churches) is quoted:

"Greedy and undemocratic powers . . . are among those who today sponsor these 'right-to-work' laws. The public is being deceived by the machinations of these stupid men . . . ."

On page 105, the Rabbinical Council of America is quoted as calling a non-union worker "a moral parasite."

The Reverend Doctor Walter G. Muelder, Dean, Boston University School of Theology:

"The 'right-to-work' laws are a virtual conspiracy of the crafty, the ignorant, or the misguided . . . ."

On page 103, the Most Reverend Francis Rummel, Archbishop of New Orleans, characterized right-to-work laws as,

"insincere . . . . unfair and unsocial class legislation contrary to the common good."

Reinhold Niebuhr, Professor of Philosophy at Union Theological Seminary:

"The implausibility of the so-called 'right-to-work' laws is so obvious that one must come to the conclusion that their proponents are either stupid or dishonest . . . ."

Note that this vilification of Americans who believe in freedom came from churchmen. Liberal churchmen still work hand-in-glove with union bosses for repeal of Section 14 (b) of the Taft-Hartley Act, so that right to work laws can be destroyed.

On June 4, 1965, Dr. J. Edward Carothers testified before a House subcommittee, urging repeal of Section 14 (b). Dr. Carothers (Associate General Secretary of the National Division of the Board of Missions of the Methodist Church and a high official of the National Council of Churches) began his testimony by saying:

"I have been asked to make this statement on behalf of the National Council of Churches."[13]

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Later, Dr. Carothers admitted that the National Council of Churches had made no effort to determine the views of churches which the National Council represents. He admitted that the General Board of the NCC sometimes takes public stands on issues, knowing "that their constituency would differ with them." He also admitted that the National Council of Churches once received $200,000 from the CIO through the Philip Murray Memorial Foundation—the money to be used "on behalf of the practical application of religious principles to the everyday world of economic life."[13]

If the federal government impartially enforced its own laws, it would cancel the tax exemption which the National Council of Churches and labor unions enjoy; and it would prosecute NCC and union officials who have used NCC and union money for lobbying and politics, in flagrant violation of federal tax, and other, laws.

What To Do

Of the present 435 members of the U.S. House of Representatives, 234 were supported by the AFL-CIO in the elections last year because they promised to work for repeal of Section 14 (b) of the Taft-Hartley Act.[7]

There are strong indications, however, that many of these union-endorsed legislators have begun to waver, because the *public* seems opposed to repeal of Section 14 (b).

This is the cue for all Americans who want to do something. By distributing copies of this *Report*, by word of mouth, by correspondence, and by any other means available, arouse as many people as you can—to the end that every United States Senator and United States Representative will be stormed with wires and letters urging him to stand *against repeal of Section 14 (b) of the Taft-Hartley Act.*

The letters should be brief and polite, dealing with no other issues—addressed to Representatives at the House Office Building, Washington, D. C.; to Senators, at the Senate Office Building.

FOOTNOTES

(1) *Seventy Years of Life and Labor*, by Samuel Gompers, 1925 edition, p. 132

(2) *Historical Statistics of the United States, Colonial Times to* 1957, U. S. Bureau of the Census, 1960, pp. 97-8; *Statistical Abstract of the United States,* 1964, U. S. Bureau of the Census, 1964, pp. 247-9; *Facts and Figures on Government Finance,* Tax Foundation, Inc., Prentice-Hall, Inc., 1965, p. 38

WHO IS DAN SMOOT?

Born in Missouri, reared in Texas, Dan Smoot went to SMU getting BA and MA degrees, 1938 and 1940. In 1941, he joined the faculty at Harvard as a Teaching Fellow, doing graduate work for a doctorate in American civilization. From 1942 to 1951, he was an FBI agent: three and a half years on communist investigations; two years on FBI headquarters staff; almost four years on general FBI cases in various places. He resigned from the FBI and, from 1951 to 1955, was commentator on national radio and television programs, giving *both* sides of controversial issues. In July, 1955, he started his present profit-supported, free-enterprise business: publishing *The Dan Smoot Report,* a weekly magazine available by subscription; and producing a weekly news-analysis radio and television broadcast, available for sponsorship by reputable business firms, as an advertising vehicle. The *Report* and broadcast give *one* side of important issues: the side that presents documented truth using the American Constitution as a yardstick. If you think Smoot's materials are effective against socialism and communism, you can help immensely—help get subcribers for the *Report,* commercial sponsors for the broadcast.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

(3) For additional details on federal labor laws and activities of unions, see the following *Reports:* "COPE," April 6, 1964; Union Terrorism," April 13, 1964; "Union Officials: Above and Beyond the Law," April 20, 1964; "Our Labor Laws," May 24, 1965.

(4) For further information on activities of the Supreme Court, see the series of *Reports*, "Earl Warren Court," Parts I, II, III, IV, March 22, March 29, April 5, April 12, 1965; price: 75¢ per set.

(5) 100 *Things You Should Know About Communism and Labor*, House Committee on Un-American Activities, 1948, 21 pp.

(6) Information obtained from the National Right to Work Committee, 1900 L Street, N. W., Washington, D. C. 20036.

(7) *Congressional Quarterly Weekly Report*, May 14, 1965, pp. 929-34

(8) Extension of Remarks of U. S. Senator Karl E. Mundt (Rep., S.D.), *Congressional Record*, June 4, 1965, pp. A2890-1 (daily)

(9) "Goons Keep 70 Captive In Terror Reign," *Chicago Tribune*, June 11, 1965

(10) *The McClellan Committee Hearings*—1957, The Bureau of National Affairs, Inc., 1957, 508 pp.

(11) *Human Events*, March 19, 1955, pp. 3-4; "Washington Report, by Fulton Lewis, Jr., *The Shreveport Journal*, January 7, 1963; Press Release, Senate Internal Security Subcommittee, December, 1956; *Chicago Daily Tribune*, December 1, 1956, Section 1, p. 8; *Imua Spotlight*, February 15 and March 28, 1964, 568 Alexander Young Building, 1015 Bishop Street, Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

(12) UPI from Philadelphia, *The Dallas Morning News*, June 25, 1965, p. 2A; UPI from Philadelphia, *The Dallas Morning News*, June 26, 1965, p. 2A; AP from Philadelphia, *The Dallas Times Herald*, June 28, 1965, p. 5A

(13) "Does The National Council of Churches Represent You Politically?", by J. C. Phillips, including the testimony of Dr. Carothers, *Borger, Texas, News-Herald*, June 18, 1965, p. 7

For prices on single and multiple copies of this *Report*, see bottom of the first page. How many people do you know who should read this *Report*?

Subscription:	**6 months**	**– $ 6.00**
	1 year	**– $10.00**
1962 Bound Volume		**– $10.00**
1963 Bound Volume		**– $10.00**
1964 Bound Volume		**– $10.00**
The Invisible Government		
Clothback		**– $ 4.00**
Pocketsize		**– $ 1.00**
The Hope Of The World		**– $ 2.00**
America's Promise		**– $ .50**
The Fearless American		
(L-P Record Album)		**– $ 3.98**
Deacon Larkin's Horse		
(L-P Record Album)		**– $ 3.98**

NAME *(Please Print)*

STREET ADDRESS

CITY STATE ZIP CODE

(Texans Add 2% for Sales Tax)

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED